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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/084,721

02/25/2002

Dimitri Gorokhovich

PHFR 010019

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05/11/2004

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS

P.O. BOX 3001

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

CASCHERA, ANTONIO A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2676

9

DATE MAILED: 05/11/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/084,721

Applicant(s)

GOROKHOVIK, DIMITRI

Examiner

Antonio A Caschera

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 March 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in the pending application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guha (U.S. Patent 6,005,588).

In reference to claims 1, 4, 7 and 8, Guha discloses a system and method for display text in a graphical user interface on a display screen (see lines 1-2 and 9-11 of abstract). Guha discloses the system, being implemented on an Apple Macintosh computer (see column 3, lines 50-52), comprising an initialization module which processes character sets or collections of text characters having particular characteristics such as typeface, size and style (see column 4, lines 33-37). Note, the office interprets that Guha inherently discloses the storing of such character sets as Guha discloses a RAM (memory unit) storing software instructions along with other data to act as a workspace in the implementation of the invention of Guha (See column 3, lines 58-61). Guha also discloses a code generation module generating executable code from character

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bitmaps which are further derived from character sets (see column 4, lines 46-55). Note, the office interprets the character sets of Guha equivalent to the summary description of applicant's claims. Guha discloses a display module calling and executing functions from the executable code to display the character after drawing the character into a frame buffer (see column 6, lines 47-52 and 58-63). Guha further discloses defining character bitmaps from a character set which identify a set of pixels within a grid that form a shape of the character set when activated (see column 4, lines 46-51). Note, the office interprets the character bitmaps functionally equivalent to the nonexecutable symbolic code of applicant's claims. Guha also discloses utilizing the character bitmaps to generate the executable code by scanning through the bitmap and generating instructions whenever an activated pixel is detected (see column 4, lines 53-55 and column 5, lines 40-46). Note, the office interprets the process of scanning and detecting activated pixels functionally equivalent to performing a dynamic generation step because different bitmaps will have different activated pixels therefore necessitating the detection of different pixels and making it a dynamic detection. Guha does not explicitly disclose storing the character sets in a database however, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store character data in some sort of memory unit. Applicant has not disclosed that storing character sets in a database provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with the inherently taught feature of storing character sets in a random-access memory unit because specifically storing character data in a database is a matter of design choice as preferred by the designer and/or to which best suits the application at hand as the means for storing the data is seen to provide no immediate

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criticality to the application at hand. Further, the use of other data structures could also be implemented and still be in compliance with the applicant's invention. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art to modify Guha to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1. Note, in reference to claim 7, Guha discloses all of the claim limitations as applied to claim 4 above in addition, Guha discloses the code generation module coupled to the RAM via the CPU (see column 3, lines 58-60, column 4, lines 9-14 and #101 and 102 of Figure 1). Note, in reference to claim 8, Guha discloses all of the claim limitations as applied to claim 1 above in addition, Guha discloses the above methods utilizing software modules (see column 8-11 and Figure 2), which the office interprets as functionally equivalent to a computer program product of applicant's claim.

In reference to claims 2 and 5, Guha discloses all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 1 and 4 respectively above in addition, Guha discloses storing the generated executable code in a RAM storage unit (see column 6, lines 42-44). Further, Guha discloses the code generation module coupled to the RAM via the CPU (see column 3, lines 58-60, column 4, lines 9-14 and #101 and 102 of Figure 1).

3. Claims 3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guha (U.S. Patent 6,005,588) in view of Colletti (U.S. Patent 5,990,907).

In reference to claims 3 and 6, Guha discloses all of the claim limitations as applied to claims 2 and 5 above in addition, Guha discloses receiving font display calls from applications running on the computer system to display characters (see column 6, lines 49-51 and "Font Display Calls" in Figure 2). Although Guha does disclose storing the generated executable code in RAM for later access by the display module for displaying (see column 6, lines 42-45), Guha

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does not explicitly disclose searching an executable code corresponding to a character in storage. Colletti discloses a system and method for automatically providing access and management of installed and noninstalled fonts in a computer system (see lines 1-3 of abstract of Colletti). Colletti discloses the system searching from a set of installed fonts for a specific requested font (see column 3, lines 14-18). Colletti also discloses that if the font was found within the set of installed fonts, the system returns the font to the calling application if not, the system queries a font database to determine if the font name is available but not installed (see column 3, lines 18-19 and 23-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to search, utilizing the searching techniques of Colletti, the executable code storing unit of Guha for characters which already have executable code in order to only generate executable code for characters not already processed therefore creating a more efficient and quicker graphics system by saving processing cycles on those already processed characters.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, see page 9 of Applicant's Remarks, filed 3/11/04, with respect to the specification have been fully considered and are persuasive. Informalities within the specification, including the abstract, have been corrected and therefore, the objection of the specification has been withdrawn.

5. Applicant's arguments, see page 9 of Applicant's Remarks, filed 3/11/04, with respect to the objection of claim 5 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Informalities within claim 5 have been corrected and therefore, the objection of claim 5 has been withdrawn.

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6. Applicant's arguments, see page 9 of Applicant's Remarks, filed 3/11/04, with respect to the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection of claim 8 have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Antecedent basis has been corrected for within claim 8 and therefore, the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection of claim 8 has been withdrawn.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 3/11/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In reference to claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, applicant disagrees with the interpretation of the, "character bitmaps" of the Guha reference, by the office, as being functionally equivalent to the nonexecutable symbolic code of applicant's claims (see pages 9-10 of Applicant's Remarks). The office stands firm on its previous rejection and interpretations of the features of Guha as applied to applicant's claims. Applicant suggests the "character bitmaps" of Guha are being equated to the "summary description" of applicant's claims however such a statement is false. As stated in the previous office action and still above, the office interprets the character sets, and not the character bitmaps of Guha, equivalent to the summary description of applicant's claims (see rejection of claims 1, 4, 7, and 8 above). Even further, applicant states that the specification of the current application describes the, "summary description" as, "...being of a very low level...in terms of real numbers of curves making it possible to describe the characters," (see 2nd paragraph, page 10 of Applicant's Remarks). The specification further defines the, "summary description" as also being, "...of a higher level for example PostScript or TrueType, generally representing curves in a language specific to these formats. These summary descriptions DES give a drawing of the character," (see page 5, lines 19-21 of specification). Guha discloses the character sets to define particular size and style along with other parameters, as needed, encoded

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in a character definition language such as TrueType or PostScript (see column 5, lines 14-23). In view of the specification and the above disclosure of Guha, the office interprets Guha to overcome such feature.

In reference to claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, applicant argues that the current application allows for improved portability of fonts, an improvement in execution speed of the executable code and an improvement in speed of displaying the fonts (see pages 10-11, 5th-2nd paragraphs of Applicant's Remarks). The office notes that the fact that an improvement in speed or efficiency over prior art may be present in the application for a patent does not automatically necessitate a novel invention in that application, it is, instead, the differences over the claim language of the prior art versus the application at hand which deems an invention novel. In this instance, applicant argues many improvements over the prior art reference Guha however, the claim limitations of the application at hand are broad enough to be read upon the disclosure of Guha and therefore, the claims do not provide a novel invention.

In reference to claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, applicant argues that the Guha reference does not disclose a storage of executable code (see page 11, 3rd paragraph of Applicant's Remarks) however the office disagrees as Guha discloses storing the generated executable code in a RAM storage unit (see column 6, lines 42-44) (see rejection of claim 2 above). Further, in view of the, "Design Choice" argument made in the rejection of claims 1, 4, 7 and 8, the office is simply making the statement that the feature of using specifically a database to store summary descriptions is simply a matter of choice as preferred by the designer and/or to which best suits the application at hand. The office believes the use of the character set random-access memory

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in Guha would have been sufficient in order to store the character data and for the invention to perform equally well.

In reference to claims 3 and 6, the above arguments as applied to claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 can also be applied to claims 3 and 6.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Antonio Caschera whose telephone number is (703) 305-1391. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays between 7:00 AM and 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella, can be reached at (703)-308-6829.

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Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

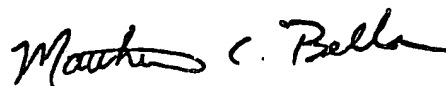
(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding
should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone
number is (703) 306-0377.

aac

4/29/04



MATTHEW C. BELLA
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TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600